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1884 SPRING 1884.
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Ladies' Grain, Goat, American and French Kid, High and Low Cut Shoes, Kid and Satin Slippers, at Sacrificing Prices, as I am closing out this entire line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes.

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CLOTHING!
AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER,
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New Stock of Furnishing Goods,
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Of All Grades, at

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Spring Prints,
Spring Fancy Goods,
Spring Novelties,
Spring Notions,
Spring Clothing,
Spring Hats,
Spring Shoes.
H. B. & B.

NEW YORK.
The London of America.
What Can Be Seen in the Great City.
The Suspension Bridge—Tricksters in Trade, etc.

On reading of a recent investigation into the manner of conducting certain offices in New York, and the discovery of some political and financial frauds, I concluded that I would give to your readers, in a series of Sunday articles, some items of interest concerning this great business centre of the United States, as we can say both good and bad things about any city in the world. New York is essentially the London of America, and nearly all the varieties of human kind which come under the traveler's notice in the "World's Mart," are visible to the naked eye in the "Empire City." This vast metropolis, which covers about 27,000 acres of ground, and has a population looking towards a million and a half in number, was founded by the Dutch in the year 1614, and was called by them New Amsterdam. But the English obtained possession of the city in 1664 and renamed it, calling it New York, in honor of James, Duke of York, and brother of King Charles II. It was again taken by the Dutch in 1673, and named New Orange; but in about a year after that occurrence it was ceded to England under a treaty, and resumed its English name, which it has maintained till this day, notwithstanding the city was taken by the American army during the War of Independence. The English again obtained possession in the battle of Long Island, but after the peace of 1783 they evacuated it for ever. George Washington was inaugurated there as the first President of the United States in 1789, and since that time its vicissitudes have been varied and many. It had a fearful visitation of cholera in 1832, and a great fire in 1835. Immense riots followed in 1837, caused by an effort on the part of the United States authorities to enforce the draft, and New York furnished considerably over a million men during the civil war. Then there came the riots of 1871, when the Roman Catholics attacked the Protestant Irish, during an anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. And then the financial crisis and panic of 1873 which caused such a rattling throughout the United States. New York has a curious population. It is largely foreign. At the census in 1880, but 727,629 were found to be native born, while the population was numbered at 1,206,260. With this "restless minority," no wonder that the politics of New York is said to be manipulated by the Irish and the Germans. Among the principal objects of interest in the metropolis, is the huge suspension bridge lately completed over the East river, of which New York by act of the Legislature in 1874, was required to pay one third and Brooklyn two-thirds of the cost. This vast structure is said to weigh 14,000 tons, and, together with its traveling freight and rolling stock, is supposed to reach 17,280 tons in actual weight. It is built on a solid timber foundation, placed fifty feet below the surface of the water. It commences at Sands street in Brooklyn, and ends at Chatham street in New York, and in gigantic proportions and ingenious contrivance is one of the seven wonders of the modern world. While inditing these papers I will touch tenderly on the dark side of things in the great city. It would never do to give you all the good points now, and then leave all the slime for the concluding chapters. So, while you contemplate the beauties of such a work of skill as the New York and Brooklyn bridge, let me tell you something about the tricksters in trade. I will shake the social phial, and mix the contents consistently. Among the tricksters in trade is the petty "plant" dealer. This fellow has an eye to business. He is thus described by a reporter who called on him lately: Dark eye, short, black moustache, stiff brimmed hat, rosy cheek, short brown double-breasted coat, tight pantaloons to match, brown gaiters, diamond-studded scarf-pin, large link cuff buttons, brilliant pocket-handkerchief, and walking cane a la mode. He looks up and down the avenues of trade, detects what he doubts not is an evidence of decay in a cigar stand "plant" or business. Having ascertained when the rent will be due, he steps in a day or so before the fatal day of demand, and purchases a cigar, enters into conversation with the proprietor, who very soon proposes to sell out, and after some hanting, finally agrees to pay half the rent, and buys the stock at terribly cut prices, giving nothing for the "business." Then obtaining immediate possession he at once fixes up the place, has it scrubbed and cleaned, puts up cheap paper, turns the new sides of the boxes outward, puts down a lively cheap oilcloth, makes his window show up well, with bright chandelier and gaudy fancy goods, and then looks out for a customer to buy the "flourishing" business. He employs an assistant, and advertises for a purchaser, whom he tells to come in the evening, as he is "so busy" in the day time. But soon he strikes a green fellow, who is fascinated, thinks there is "money in it," and our fertile friend sells at a round price for the "business," and nets good profit on his stock and fixtures, making a good thing all round in just a few days' time. He is then ready for

another purchase and sale. This plant dealing, when carried on shrewdly, furnishes quite a field for minor speculation to that class who depend on their wits for a living, and is a standard trade in the Empire City. But you shall hear from me later.
By-by.
BROTHER JONATHAN

MADAME MODJESKA.
Traveling star actors and actresses meet with amusing episodes here and there through the country. All sorts of people insist upon knowing them, under every pretext, and it seems to be the general impression that actors and actresses were made to hold a position of serene and patient servitude towards those who may choose to call upon them at any time. Mme. Modjeska was relating, the other night, to a select circle of acquaintances, an experience which befell her early in the season in a distant western town. One afternoon she received a summons to attend upon two lady callers in the reception-room, and, as the summons was couched in rather imperative terms, Mme. Modjeska went down. There was one elderly female and one youngish girl. The eldest was tall and stout, and obviously the mother of her companion, who struck Mme. Modjeska as a chronic invalid. The conversation, as delicately mimicked by the actress, was as follows:
"Are you Modjeska?"
"Yes."
"The play actress? Well, my daughter, here, wants to go on the stage."
"Indeed? What are her acquirements?"
"Oh? Well, ma'am, you'll have to speak a little louder than that, because, you see, my daughter is rather hard of hearing."
Mme. Modjeska spoke a little louder. The young lady answered rather thickly and with difficulty.
"Has she ever acted?" asked Modjeska.
"No," responded the woman. "I can't say she has ever acted, but we've tried her at pretty much everything else and couldn't do nothing with her, so we thought she might do for the stage."
"Oh," said Modjeska.
"Yes," smiled the woman.
"She seems ill," said Modjeska. "What is the matter with her?"
"Nothing only epilepsy, ma'am. She has that now and then, but it ain't a very bad case."
Mme. Modjeska gasped slightly. Then she rose with dignity and said something about the stage was neither a hospital nor a refuge for people who were good for nothing at anything else. And having thus delivered herself, she departed, leaving the maternal caller in great indignation as to "stuck up folks."

FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA.
For all the ills that flesh is heir to, no matter what the age, there is no remedy equal to Emil Frese's Hamburg Tea. Besides, the children like it. There is nothing nauseating about it.

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